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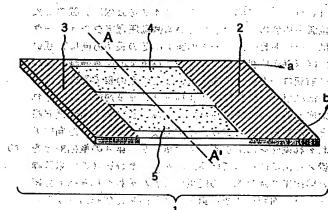
#### (57)【要約】

【課題】圧電アクチュエータを用いたヘッドの微小位置、 決め機構において、静電容量を小さくして、電流容量の 小さな駆動回路で動かすごとができるようにしまかつ、言 分極崩壊、絶縁破壊、マイグレーション等の危険性を低い くし、信頼性を向上させる。 . 点建立线能

【解決手段】圧電アクチュエータを単層にするか、もし、 くは層数の少ない積層構造とし、1層あたりの厚さを厚っ くする。さらに、電極の面積を可能な限り小さくする。

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#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】板状の単層圧電アクチュエータにおいて、その長手方向に平行な2つの変位発生部を有し、前記変位発生部が互いに伸縮することにより揺動運動を発生させることを特徴とする圧電アクチュエータ。

【請求項2】請求項1に記載の圧電アクチュエータにおいて、D31モードを利用することを特徴とする圧電ア、クチュエータ。

【請求項3】情報の書き込みと読み出しを行うヘッドと、前記ヘッドを支持するスライダと、前記スライダを 10 支持するサスペンションから成るヘッド支持機構において、

前記サスペンションに請求項1、2に記載の圧電アクチュエータを接合し、前記圧電アクチュエータを動作させいることにより、スライダのヘッドトラッキング方向の位置決めを行うことを特徴とするヘッド支持機構。

【請求項4】情報を記録するディスクと、前記ディスクでに情報の書き込みと読み出しを行うヘッドと、前記ヘッドを支持するヘッド支持機構を有する磁気ディスク装置において、20

請求項3に記載のヘッド支持機構を有することを特徴と する磁気ディスク装置。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

#### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、圧電アクチュエー タ及びそれを用いたヘッド支持機構及びそれを用いた磁 気ディスク装置に関する。

#### [0002]

【従来の技術】従来、この種の圧電アクチュエータを用いたヘッドの微小位置決め機構に係わる公知技術として、例えば、特開平9-73746号公報がある。

【0003】特開平9-73746号公報に記載の2段位置決め機構に用いられている微動圧電アクチュエータは、ロードビームの一方の面上にその長手方向に、互いにほぼ平行に設けられる第1及び第2の圧電薄膜、並びに前記ロードビームの他方の面上にその長手方向に互いにほぼ平行で、前配第1及び第2の圧電薄膜にそれぞれ対向するように設けられている第3及び第4の圧電薄膜と、前配第1から第4の圧電薄膜へ、その厚み方向にそれぞれ電圧を印加するための第1から第4の電極対とを40備えた構造になっている。前配第1及び第3の圧電薄膜と前配第2及び第4の圧電薄膜とがそれぞれ同相で伸縮し、且つ前配第1及び第2の圧電薄膜と前記第3及び第4の圧電薄膜とがそれぞれ逆相で伸縮するように前記第1から第4の電極対に電圧信号を与えることによって、高精度な微小変位が可能となる。

#### [0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、上記従 来技術には、以下のような課題が存在する。

【0005】すなわち、特開平9-73746号公報に 50

記載の2段位置決め機構に用いられている微動圧電アク チュエータは、自己変形しない板状のロードビーム上に 圧電材が接合されているため、圧電材が伸縮してアクチ ュエータが駆動するには、ロードビームを変形させるカ が必要となる。そのためにヘッドをロードビームの面内 方向にO. 3μm変位させるのに、50Vもの高電圧を3 印可する必要がある。また、自己変形しない薄い板状の ロードビームの面上に変形する圧電材が接合されている ため、圧電材が伸縮した場合、ロードビームの面内変形 の剛性が面外変形の剛性に比べ非常に大きいことによ り、たわみのような面外変形が発生する。本発明の目的 は、圧電材自体が揺動運動することにより、上記問題を 解決し、かつ、静電容量が小さく、作りやすく、分極崩 壊、絶縁破壊、マイグレーション等の発生の危険性が低い い圧電アクチュエータを提供し、容量の小さな駆動回路 で動作させることができ、応答性が良く、かつ、信頼性な の高い磁気ディスク装置の2段位置決め機構を提供する ことである。

#### [0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するために、本発明では、単層で圧電材自体が揺動変形するD31モードを利用した圧電アクチュエータを提供する。また、前記圧電アクチュエータを磁気ディスク装置の2段位置決め機構の微動アクチュエータとして用いる。

#### [0007]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施形態を図面を 参照しつつ説明する。

【0008】図1は、本発明の第1の実施例の圧電アクチュエータを表したものであり、図2は図1に示した圧電アクチュエータのA-A「断面の図である。

【0009】図1、2に示す圧電アクチュエータは、全 体が圧電材から作られでおり、大きく分けで可動部で選挙 変位発生部8、9、固定部3がら成っているが固定部と は、固定部材に接合され運動が拘束される部分であり、 可動部とは意変位発生部が変形することにより運動する金 部分である。

【0010】変位発生部とは、電極4.6及び5.5元億〕 挟まれ、その板厚方向に分極処理が施された部分のこと。 であり、図2中の矢印電の、11はその分極の向きを表っ している。

【0011】例えば、電極6.7をマイナス極又はグランド、電極4.5をプラス極として電圧を印可した場合、分極の向きは、図2に示すようになる。

【0012】分極処理を施した後、電極間に電圧を印可したときの電界の向きが分極の向きと一致する場合は、変位発生部はその板厚方向に伸び、その面内方向には縮む。逆に、電極間に電圧を印可したときの電界の向きと分極の向きが逆の場合は、変位発生部はその板厚方向に縮み、その面内方向には伸びる。

【0013】本圧電アクチュエータは、このうち面内方

向の縮み又は伸びを利用することにより、揺動運動を発 生させる。

【0014】変位発生部9の面内方向の縮み量が、変位発生部8の面内方向の縮み量より大きい場合、可動部2は図1中のaの方向に動く。その逆の場合は、bの方向に動く。

【0015】本実施例では、変位発生部8と9の分極の向きが逆向きになっているが、分極の向きが同じ向きの場合でも、加える電界の向きを変えれば同じ効果を得ることができる。

【0016】静電容量は電極の面積が小さく、層数が少なく、1層あたりの厚さが大きいほど小さくなるが、1層あたりの厚さを小さくすると、単位印可電圧あたりの変位が小さくなるため、1層あたりの厚さは、必要な単位印可電圧あたりの変位を考慮して決める必要がある。

【OO17】本圧電アクチュエッタは単層構造であるため、静電容量を小さくすることができる。

【0018】静電容量が小さいと、電流も小さくなるので容量の小さな駆動回路で動かすことが可能となる。また、時定数が小さくなるため、応答特性も向上する。

【0019】さらに、1層あたりの厚さを厚くすることが可能となるため、分極崩壊、絶縁破壊、マイグレーション等の危険性も低減できる。

【0020】本発明の第2の実施例を図3により説明する。図3は、前配第1の実施例の圧電アクチュエータを搭載したサスペンションを表している。

【0021】磁気ヘッド 15が搭載されているスライダ 16は、ロードビーム 13の先端に接合されている。ロードビームの後端の上面又は下面又は上下両面に、圧電アクチュエータ1の可動部が接合されている。圧電アク 30チュエータの固定部は、ベースロードビーム14に接合されている。

【OO22】圧電アクチュエータ1を駆動させることにより、ロードビーム全体を揺動運動させ、ヘッドを所定の位置に高精度に位置決めすることができる。

【0023】また、第1の実施例の圧電アクチュエータは一体型であるため、組み立てが容易である。さらに、1 静電容量が小さいため、安価な駆動回路で動かすことが可能となる。

【0024】本発明の第3の実施例を図4により説明す 40 る。

【0025】図4は磁気ディスク装置の上蓋を取り除 き、中身が見えるようにしたものの斜視図である。

【0026】磁気ヘッド15は、ディスク18に情報を記録したり、ディスクから情報を読み出したりするものであり、スライダ16に付いている。サスペンション12はスライダを支持し、キャリッジアーム19はサスペンションを支持している。

【 O O 2 7 】サスペンションは、前記第2の実施例のサ スペンションを使用している。

【0028】サスペンションとキャリッジアームは、ベ ースプレート17を介して接続されている。

【0029】ボイスコイルモーター20は、2段位置決め機構の粗動アクチュエータとして、キャリッジアームを回転運動させ、サスペンションに搭載されている圧電アクチュエータは、2段位置決め機構の微動アクチュエータとして、サスペンションを揺動運動させ、ヘッドをディスク上の所定の位置に位置決めする。

【0030】微動アクチュエータを搭載することにより、ヘッド位置決め機構の位置決め精度が向上し、磁気ディスク装置のさらなる高記録密度化が可能となる。

【0031】圧電アクチュエータは、サスペンションに 搭載されているため、ヘッドからの信号線及び信号回路 の取り回しを、比較的容易に行うことができる。

【0032】本発明によれば、第1の実施例の圧電アクチュエータを使用しているため、安価な駆動回路で圧電アクチュエータを動かすことができ、さらに、分極崩壊、絶縁破壊、マイグレーション等の危険性も低いため、比較的安価で、高記録密度、高信頼性の磁気ディスク装置を実現することができる。

#### [0033]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、静電容量が小さく、作りやすく、マイグレーション、分極崩壊、絶縁破壊の危険性の少ない圧電アグチュエータを提供することができる。また、この圧電アクチュエータを磁気ディスク装置の2段位置決め機構の微動アクチュエータとして用いることにより、比較的安価で信頼性が高く、記録密度の高い磁気ディスク装置を実現することができる。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

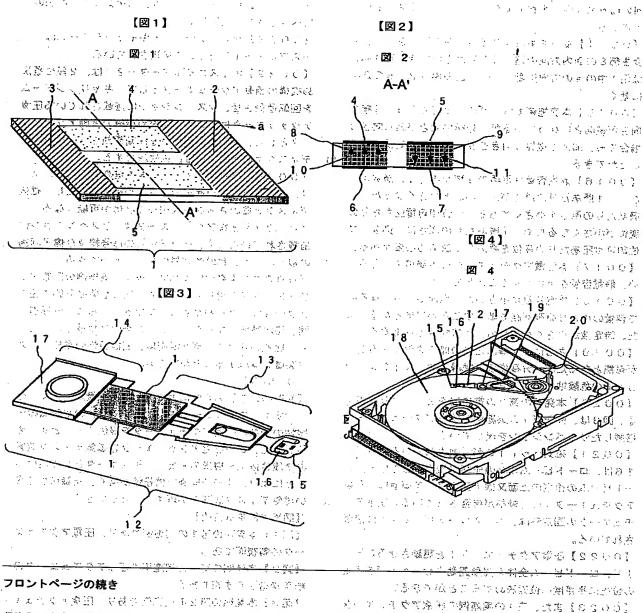
【図1】本発明の第1の実施例であり、圧電アクチュエ 一タの斜視図である。

【図2】本発明の第1の実施例の圧電アクチュエータの 断面構造を示す図である。

【図4】本発明の第3の実施例であり、蓋をとった磁気 ディスク装置全体の斜視図である。

#### 【符号の説明】

1…圧電アクチュエータ、2…可動部、3…固定部、4 …電極、5…電極、6…電極、7…電極、8…変位発生 部、9…変位発生部、10…分極方向、11…分極方 向、12…サスペンション、13…ロードビーム、14 …ペースロードビーム、15…磁気ヘッド、16…スラ イダ、17…ベースプレート、18…ディスク、19… キャリッジアーム、20…ボイスコイルモータ(V C M)。



(人工人工主義)] (文献作品)] (五文的心理基本主义品) (72)発明者の佐藤岡和恭いているべいという。 ご言語をよっ **发怒。 茨城県土浦市神立町502番地 『株式会社日**紀』 立製作所機械研究所内容。計「簡新できょって

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(1) 《海南國一名 · 始齡(4) [2] [2] · 从《公司代》第五十 ·螺蝽、水、螺蝽、木、金块、木、建树、毛、瓣红光态。 (收納日、17-10年)第1 27 1 第至機構等。每1.5 デスパスタティなモリ語 標準 ライング・クトラン 静田 マイ・コール 日刊 一度名とみに 

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### PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(71)Applicant:

HITACHI LTD

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15.06.1999

(72)Inventor:

NANBA IRIZOU

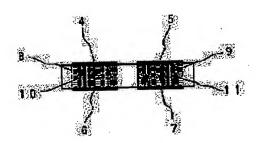
**NAKAMURA SHIGEO** 

SATO KAZUYASU

#### (54) PIEZOELECTRIC ACTUATOR, HEAD SUPPORTING MECHANISM USING IT, AND MAGNETIC DISK DEVICE EMPLOYING SUCH MECHANISM

#### (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reduce capacitance and to simplify manufacturing by generating oscillation through the mutual elongation and contraction of two longitudinally parallel displacement generating parts. SOLUTION: In the case where a piezoelectric actuator is made from a piezoelectric material, where displacement generating parts 8, 9 are held between electrodes 4, 6 and 5, 7, in the thickness direction of which a polarization processing is carried out, and where a voltage is applied with the electrodes 6, 7 as minus electrodes or ground, and with the electrodes 4, 5 as plus electrodes, the polarization direction is in the directions of the arrow 10, 11. By utilizing the contraction or elongation in both directions, an oscillation movement can be generated. Being a single layer structure, it can reduce the capacitance, enabling the operation with a small capacity driving circuit, and improving the response characteristics through a small time constant. In addition, the thickness per layer can be increased, reducing risk such as polarization collapse, dielectric breakdown and migration.



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#### **LEGAL STATUS**

[Date of request for examination]

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#### **CLAIMS**

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The electrostrictive actuator characterized by generating rocking movement when it has the two displacement generating sections parallel to the longitudinal direction and said displacement generating section expands and contracts mutually in a tabular monolayer electrostrictive actuator.

[Claim 2] The electrostrictive actuator characterized by using the D31 mode in an electrostrictive actuator according to claim 1. [Claim 3] The head support device characterized by positioning the direction of head tracking of a slider by joining the

electrostrictive actuator of a publication to claims 1 and 2 in said suspension, and operating said electrostrictive actuator in the head support device which consists of the suspension which supports informational writing, the head which performs read-out, the slider which supports said head, and said slider.

[Claim 4] The magnetic disk drive characterized by having a head support device according to claim 3 in the magnetic disk drive which has the head support device which supports informational writing, the head which performs read-out, and said head at the disk which records information, and said disk.

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#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the magnetic disk drive using the head support device and it which used an electrostrictive actuator and it. 18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 that the party how every blinking all  $I_{k} = \{i_{k+1}, \ldots, i_{k+1}\}$ eangrey realized reduce reach

11.1

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, there is JP,9-73746,A as a well-known technique concerning the minute positioning device of the head using this kind of electrostrictive actuator. rotario ento

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[0003] The jogging electrostrictive actuator used for the two-step positioning device given in JP,9-73746,A Are almost parallel to the 1st and the 2nd piezo-electric thin film, and list which are prepared mutual almost in parallel on one field of a load beam at 🤭 the longitudinal direction mutually to the longitudinal direction on the field of another side of said load beam. It has structure equipped with the 1st to 4th electrode pair for impressing an electrical potential difference in the thickness direction. respectively to the 3rd and 4th piezo-electric thin films prepared so that said 1st and 2nd piezo electric thin films may be countered, respectively, and said the 1st to 4th piezo-electric thin film. Highly precise minute displacement is attained by giving a voltage signal to said the 1st to 4th electrode pair so that the said 1st and 3rd piezo-electric thin film, said 2nd, and 4th piezoelectric thin films may be in phase respectively, and it may expand and contract and the said 1st and 2nd piezo-electric thin film, said 3rd, and 4th piezo-electric thin films may expand and contract by opposition, respectively. โดดด4ไ 99.35 LINE E 10 SOURCE

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, the following technical problems exist in the above-mentioned conventional

[0005] That is, since piezo-electric material is joined on the tabular load beam which does not carry out self-deformation, in order for piezo-electric material to expand and contract, and for an actuator to drive the jogging electrostrictive actuator used for the two-step positioning device given in JP,9-73746,A, the force into which a load beam is made to deform is needed. Therefore, although 0.3-micrometer variation rate of the head is carried out to the field inboard of a load beam, it is necessary to carry out the seal of approval of the high voltage of 50V. Moreover, since the piezo-electric material transformed on the field of the thin tabular load beam which does not carry out self-deformation is joined, when piezo-electric material expands and the self-deformation is joined, when piezo-electric material expands and contracts, out-of-plane deformation like a deflection occurs according to the rigidity of the in-plane deformation of a load beam being very large compared with the rigidity of out-of-plane deformation. When the piezo-electric material itself carries out rocking movement of the purpose of this invention, electrostatic capacity is small and it is easy to make it, and an . # 19 19 19 19 19 19 electrostrictive actuator with the low danger of generating, such as polarization collapse, dielectric breakdown, and migration, canbe offered, it can be made to solve the above-mentioned problem and to operate in the small drive circuit of capacity, and responsibility is offering the two-step positioning device of a reliable magnetic disk drive well. [60006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, by this invention, the piezo-electric material notes itself offers the electrostrictive actuator using the D31 mode which carries out rocking deformation by the monolayer. Moreover, said electrostrictive actuator is used as a jogging actuator of the two-step positioning device of a magnetic disk drive.

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the operation gestalt of this invention is explained, referring to a drawing. [0008]  $\overline{ ext{Drawing 1}}$  expresses the electrostrictive actuator of the 1st example of this invention, and  $\overline{ ext{drawing 2}}$  is drawing of an A= A'cross section of an electrostrictive actuator shown in drawing 1.

[0009] The whole is made from piezo-electric material, and drawing 1 and the electrostrictive actuator shown in 2 are roughly divided, and consists of moving part 2, the displacement generating sections 8 and 9, and a fixed part 3. A fixed part is a part by which it is joined to a holddown member and movement is restrained, and moving part is a part which exercises when the displacement generating section deforms.

[0010] The displacement generating section is the part by which it was inserted into electrodes 4 and 6, and 5 and 7, and polarization processing was performed in the direction of board thickness, and the arrow heads 10 and 11 in drawing 2 express the sense of the polarization.

[0011] For example, when the seal of approval of the electrical potential difference is carried out having used a minus pole or a gland, and electrodes 4 and 5 as the plus pole for electrodes 6 and 7, the sense of polarization comes to be shown in  $\frac{drawing 2}{drawing 2}$ . [0012] When the sense of the electric field when carrying out the seal of approval of the electrical potential difference to interelectrode is in agreement with the sense of polarization after performing polarization processing, the displacement generating section is shrunken in the direction of board thickness at elongation and its field inboard. On the contrary, when the sense of the electric field when carrying out the seal of approval of the electrical potential difference to inter-electrode and the sense of polarization are reverse, the displacement generating section is shrunken in the direction of board thickness, and is extended to the field inboard.

[0013] This electrostrictive actuator generates rocking movement by using the contraction or elongation of field inboard among

[0014] When the amount of contractions of the field inboard of the displacement generating section 9 is larger than the amount of contractions of the field inboard of the displacement generating section 8, moving part 2 moves in the direction of a in drawing 1. When [ that ] reverse, it moves in the direction of b.

to to it in this example, although the sense of polarization of the displacement generating sections of any 3 is the reverse sense. even when the sense of polarization is the same direction, if the sense of the electric field to add is changed, the same CONTRACTOR STATE effectiveness can be acquired.  $\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{q}$ 12

[0016] Although it becomes so small [ the area of electrostatic capacity of an electrode is small, and ] that there are few number: of layerses and the thickness per layer is large, if thickness per layer is made small, since the variation rate per unit seal-ofapproval electrical potential difference will become small, it is necessary to decide the thickness per layer in consideration of the variation rate per required unit seal-of-approval electrical potential difference. HALF WILL HE SHA DRIVER

[0017] Since this electrostrictive actuator is monolayer structure, it can make electrostatic capacity small spectrostrictive actuator is monolayer structure, it can make electrostatic capacity small spectrostrictive actuator is monolayer structure.

[0018] If electrostatic capacity is small, since a current will also become small, it becomes possible to move in the small drive circuit of capacity. Moreover, since a time constant becomes small, a response characteristic also improves.

[0019] Furthermore, since it becomes possible to thicken thickness per layer, danger, such as polarization collapse, dielectric breakdown, and migration, can also be reduced.

[0020] Drawing 3 explains the 2nd example of this invention. Drawing 3 expresses the suspension in which the electrostrictive granter in the contract of the entirely actuator of said 1st example was carried.

[0021] The slider 16 with which the magnetic head 15 is carried is joined at the tip of the load beam 13. The moving part of an electrostrictive actuator 1 is joined by the top face, inferior surface of tongue, or vertical both sides of the back end of a load? beam. The fixed part of an electrostrictive actuator is joined to the base-load beam 14.

[0022] By making an electrostrictive actuator 1 drive, rocking movement of the whole load beam can be carried out, and a head and the same of the later of a confuse of can be positioned with high precision to a position. . ...

[0023] Moreover, since the electrostrictive actuator of the 1st example is one apparatus, it is easy an assembly. Furthermore, since electrostatic capacity is small, it becomes possible to move in a cheap drive circuit. See the content of [0024] Drawing 4 explains the 3rd example of this invention. The state of the state

[0025] Although drawing 4 removes the top cover of a magnetic disk drive and it was made seen [ drawing 4 / contents ], it is a िरकार के एक अपराक्ष के राजने के राजने हैं है कि एक समेर जा अध्यक्त कर एक बोबर क्षेत्रीय के किए हैं है है जो है perspective view.

[0026] The magnetic head 15 records information on a disk 18, or reads information from a disk, and is attached to the slider 16,400 A suspension 12 supports a slider and the carriage arm 19 is supporting the suspension.

[0027] The suspension of said 2nd example is being used for a suspension.

[0028] The suspension and the carriage arm are connected through the base plate 17.

[0029] As a jogging actuator of a two-step positioning device, the electrostrictive actuator which a voice coil motor 20 makes rotate a carriage arm as a coarse adjustment actuator of a two-step positioning device and by which it is carried in the suspension carries out rocking movement of the suspension, and positions a head to the position on a disk.

[0030] By carrying a jogging actuator, the positioning accuracy of a head positioning device improves and the further high and accuracy of a head positioning device improves and the further high and accuracy of a head positioning device improves and the further high and accuracy of a head positioning device improves and the further high and accuracy of a head positioning device improves and the further high and accuracy of a head positioning device improves and the further high and accuracy of a head positioning device improves and the further high and accuracy of a head positioning device improves and the further high and accuracy of a head positioning device improves and the further high and accuracy of a head positioning device improves and the further high and accuracy of a head position in the further high and accuracy of a head position in the further high and accuracy of a head position in the further high and accuracy of a head position in the further high accuracy of a head position in the further high accuracy of a head position in the further high accuracy of a head position in the further high accuracy of a head position in the further high accuracy of a head position in the further high accuracy of a head position in the further high accuracy of a head position in the further high accuracy of a head position in the further high accuracy of a head position in the further high accuracy of a head position in the further high accuracy of a head position in the further high accuracy of a head position in the further high accuracy of a head position in the further high accuracy of a head position in the further high accuracy of a head position in the further high accuracy of a head position in the further high accuracy of a head position in the further high accuracy of a head position in the high accuracy of recording density-ization of a magnetic disk drive is attained. ा सर्वे । इ.स. १० अन्य १११ के छहाँ अस्ति।

[0031] Since the electrostrictive actuator is carried in the suspension, it can perform comparatively easily management of the to the refer to but the state of the state of signal line from a head, and a signal circuit.

[0032] According to this invention, since the electrostrictive actuator of the 1st example is used, an electrostrictive actuator can be moved in a cheap drive circuit, since danger, such as polarization collapse, dielectric breakdown, and migration, is also still lower, it is comparatively cheap and the magnetic disk drive of high recording density and high-reliability can be realized. ាសាស្ត្រាម មាន សំណាងសំណាស់ ស្ត្រាម ស្ត្រាម សំណាងសំខាន់

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, electrostatic capacity is small, it is easy to make, and an electrostrictive actuator with little danger of migration, polarization collapse, and dielectric breakdown can be offered. Moreover, by using this electrostrictive actuator as a jogging actuator of the two-step positioning device of a magnetic disk drive, it is comparatively cheap, and is reliable and a magnetic disk drive with high recording density can be realized.

[Translation done.]

และวัดและ สุรจากระชางาหาร (สุดเหลื่อ) เหตุสนับดีสุขสุขาคล

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#### DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the 1st example of this invention and is the perspective view of an electrostrictive actuator.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing showing the cross-section structure of the electrostrictive actuator of the 1st example of this

[Drawing 3] It is the 2nd example of this invention and is the perspective view of a suspension which carried the electrostrictive actuator.

[Drawing 4] It is the 3rd example of this invention and is the perspective view of the whole magnetic disk drive which took the lid.

[Description of Notations]

1 — electrostrictive actuator and 2 — moving part, 3 — fixed part, 4 — electrodes, and 5 — an electrode, 6 — electrodes, 7 electrodes, and 8 — a variation rate — the generating section and 9 — a variation rate — the generating section, the direction of 10 — polarization, the direction of 11 — polarization, and 12 — a suspension, 13 — load beam, 14 — base-load beam, and 15 — the magnetic head, 16 — slider, 17 — base plate, and 18 — — a disk, 19 — carriage arm, and 20 — voice coil motor (VCM)

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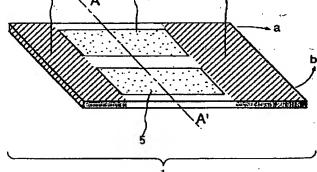
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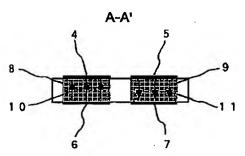
#### **DRAWINGS**

[Drawing 1]

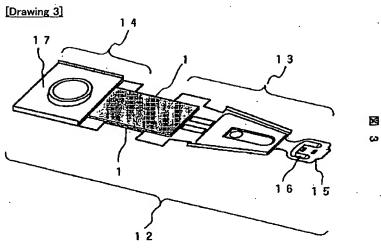
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[Drawing 2]

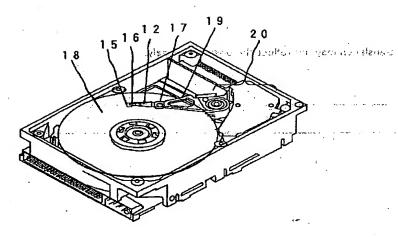


**2** 2



[Drawing 4]

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[Translation done.]